

REMARKS

The Office Action dated July 1, 2005 has been received and carefully noted. The above amendments to the claims and the following remarks, are submitted as a full and complete response to the Office Actions.

Claims 22, 23, 32-34, 39 and 42 are amended to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter of the invention. No new matter is added. Applicant is grateful for the courtesies that were extended to the Applicant's representative by the Examiner during the personal interview conducted on October 11, 2005. Accordingly, claims 22, 23, 32-34, 39 and 42 are amended as discussed during the personal interview. Applicant's summary of the personal interview is also incorporated in the following remarks. Claims 22-40 are respectfully submitted for consideration.

The Office Action rejected claims 22-30, 32, 34-40, 41 and 42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over US Patent No. 5,826, 188 to Tayloe et al. (Tayloe), in view of US Patent No. 6,256,497 to Chambers (Chambers). The Office Action took the position that Tayloe disclosed all of the features recited in the above claims except the feature of an analyzing step that includes analyzing whether a subscriber using the radio transceiver is entitled to use a requested service. The Office Action asserted that Chambers disclosed this feature. Applicant submits that the cited references taken individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest all of the features recited in any of the pending claims.

Claim 22, from which claims 23-37 depend, recites a method of interworking between different radio access networks wherein a radio transceiver device capable of operating with a first radio access network and a second radio access network is attached to said first radio access network. The method includes detecting a request for specific service, wherein said request for specific service is received from the network side and accessing information on conditions for the first and the second radio access network networks for giving sufficient support for a specific service requested by said request for specific service. The method further includes analysing whether or not said first radio access network and said second radio access network meets meet said conditions, and initiating a handover of said radio transceiver device from said first radio access network to said second radio access network if the second radio access network meets the conditions but the first radio access network does not. In the method, the analysing step includes analysing whether a subscriber using said radio transceiver device is entitled to use said requested specific service.

Claim 39, from which claims 40-42 depend, recites a network interworking device for a telecommunication network comprising at least two radio access networks, wherein a radio transceiver device capable of operating with said first radio access network and said second radio access network is attached to said first radio access network. The device includes a detecting means for detecting a request for specific service, wherein said request for specific service is received from the network side, an analysing means responsive to said detecting means and having the functionality of accessing information

on conditions for said first and said second radio access networks for giving sufficient support for the a specific service requested by said request for specific service and analysing whether or not said first radio access network and said second radio access network meet the conditions. The device further includes initiating means responsive to said analysing means, the initiating means being adapted to initiate a handover of said radio transceiver device from said first radio access network to said second radio access network if the respective conditions are not met by said first radio access network but by said second radio access network. Further in the device, the analyzing means is configured to analyze whether a subscriber using said radio transceiver device is entitled to use said requested specific service.

The Applicant submits that the above claims recite features that are neither disclosed nor suggested in the cited references, and the cited references therefore do not provide the advantages provided by the invention.

Taylor is directed to a method for handing off calls between differing radio telecommunication networks. The method described in Taylor, enables a subscriber unit to hand-off a call between two communication networks having different air interfaces and/or using differing "locational standards". For example, a network can receive location interworking information from another network for use in a network-to-network handoff. See Taylor column 3 lines 1-5.

Chambers is directed to a dual mode mobile telephone which is adapted to work between a satellite network and a land-based network (PLMN). In the system described

in Chambers, the user of the mobile telephone can choose between services provided by the satellite network and services provided by the PLMN (see column 2 lines 32 – 38 and lines 42-53). Further, a check is performed whether a particular subscriber is permitted to use a second service provided by the second network. See column 3 lines 4 – 40 and column 9 lines 45-67.

The Office Action asserted that Tayloe disclosed the feature of detecting a request for service. However, as discussed during the October 11 interview, Applicant submits that Tayloe does not disclose or suggest at least the feature of detecting a request for specific service, wherein said request for specific service is received from the network side and accessing information on conditions for the first and the second radio access network networks for giving sufficient support for a specific service requested by said request for specific service, as recited in claim 22 and similarly recited in claim 39 (underlines added). Instead, Tayloe merely discloses a request for an inter-network handoff and not a request for a specific service.

Applicant submits that Chambers does not make up for the deficiencies of Tayloe. Instead, Chambers discloses that the user of the mobile telephone has to actively select which service he/she would like to use. Thus, the handover is not automatic from the first network to the second network, as claimed in the present invention.

Based at least on the above Applicant submits that the cited references taken individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest all of the features recited in the pending claims.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of claims 22-30, 32, 34-40, 41 and 42 is respectfully requested.

The Office Action rejected claims 31 and 33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Tayloe and Chambers, and further in view of US Patent No. 6,393,047 to Popovic (Popovic). The Office Action took the position that Tayloe and Chambers disclosed all of the features of these claims except the feature of either the first radio access network is a UMTS network and the requested service is specifically a packet switched service. The Office Action asserted that Popovic disclosed this feature. Applicant submits that the cited references taken individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest all of the features recited in any of the pending claims.

Specifically, Applicant submits that because claims 31 and 33 depend from claim 22, Tayloe and Chambers are deficient at least for the same reasons discussed regarding claim 22 and Popovic fails to make up for these deficiencies.

Popovic is directed to quadriphase spreading codes in code division multiple access communications. In Popovic, a family of quadriphase spreading codes is employed that provides a maxim number of spreading codes to achieve a high capacity in the CDMA communications system while at the same time having a minimal peak cross-correlation between any two spreading codes within that family to ensure cross-correlation interference is kept at or below acceptable levels. Applicant submits that Popovic fails to mention, disclose or suggest at least the feature of detecting a request for specific service, wherein said request for specific service is received from the network

side and accessing information on conditions for the first and the second radio access network networks for giving sufficient support for a specific service requested by said request for specific service, as recited in claim 22. Thus, Popovic fails to make up for the deficiencies of Tayloe and Chambers.

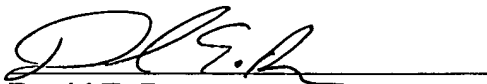
Based at least on the above, Applicants submit that the cited references taken individually or in combination fail to disclose or suggest all of the features recited in claims 31 and 33. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 31 and 33 is respectively requested.

Applicants submit that each of claims 22-42 recite features that are neither disclosed or suggested in any of the cited references taken individually or in combination. Accordingly, Applicant requests that each of claims 22-42 be allowed and this application be passed to issue.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the applicant's undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

In the event this paper is not being timely filed, the applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account 50-2222.

Respectfully submitted,



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Enclosures: Petition for Extension of Time
Request for Continued Examination (RCE) Transmittal
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